

## THE TIMES.

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SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1891.

## TEN PAGES.

## THE NEWS SUMMARY.

Forecast for Virginia and North Carolina: Fair, slightly warmer.

## VIRGINIA.

Dr. A. C. Hopkins, of Charleston, W. Va., has accepted the invitation to conduct the religious ceremonies at the unveiling of the Jackson statue. The new electric cars for Lynchburg have been received. Harry Christian, a Lynchburg negro murderer, will be hanged in McDowell county, W. Va., this week for murder.

The sales of leaf tobacco at the markets during the past week have been light. The weather throughout the State for the past week has been favorable and the crops are in good condition. The bud-worm is reported to be doing considerable damage in Dinwiddie county. The estate men of Norfolk are contemplating establishing a bank in that city. Lottery tickets addressed to George W. Hobbs have been confiscated in Norfolk. The people of Portsmouth are indignant over the way the recent examinations at the navy-yard were conducted.

## NEW YORK.

Secretary Blaine is thought to be growing continually worse. The Guyandotte collided with the Lexington on its way to New York. A number of prominent people left for Europe yesterday. Another fire bug is on his rounds in Brooklyn. A cargo of Sumatra tobacco arrived yesterday. Coroner Levy will give the recent Sing Sing executions a thorough investigation.

## GENERAL.

A bloody tragedy occurred at Lincoln, N. C., yesterday, growing out of the betrayal of Miss Margie Moltz. The new editor of the North Carolina Progressive Farmer advocates the third party movement. North Carolina has received a portion of the appropriation by Congress to the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Ralph Langston was arrested in Washington. Active preparations are in progress in Raleigh for the accommodation of the crowd expected at the Inter-State Exposition. News has been received of a rich gold deposit in Watauga county, North Carolina.

## FOREIGN.

The relations between the South African company and the British government have been exceedingly strained. It is believed that Parnell's recent defeat will end his public career. A report is current that the Conservative party will shortly lose some of their leaders in Parliament. The Lord Mayor will receive the decoration of the Red Eagle from the Kaiser. The imposing ceremonies in honor of the Kaiser's visit to England continued yesterday.

The census bulletin on educational statistics shows that the increase in the number of children in the public schools of the United States increased in the last decade 2,511,113 an excess of 2 per cent, over the increase in population. The showing for the Southern States is especially gratifying. The comparative gains in a number of these States in population and school enrollment is very striking. This population increased in Virginia 9.4%; free school attendance, 55.06. In West Virginia the corresponding figures are 22.34 and 34.42. In Kentucky, 12.73 and 39.37. In Louisiana, 19.01 and 53.52. In Texas, 40.44 and 133.15. The comparative gain in the other Southern States is almost equally notable.

The New York Tribune takes hope from the fact that the exceptionally fine crops of this year may induce Illinois and Iowa States to go Republican. A very singular sort of conclusion to arrive at. Even if good crops and fair prices should cause the farmers of those States to forget for the moment the oppression of the McKinley tariff, they will, no doubt, still remember that they did not enjoy such blessings until after they had become Democratic. Prosperity and radicalism never, under any circumstances, go together.

"FRENCH," Inspector Byrnes "Jack-the-Ripper" has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. The whole proceedings in this case are very peculiar. If the man was guilty he should have been killed by electricity in order to properly vindicate the majesty of the law, and if he was not guilty he should have been acquitted. He either did or did not commit the crime charged against him, and the verdict of "murder in the second degree" was farcical. It reads more as if they were rendered to gratify the pride of the New York police than anything else.

There is talk of producing the Passion Play at Atlanta during the Exposition. This will be rather a doubtful experiment, for while it will no doubt pay very well on account of its novelty, still its production will shock public sentiment sufficiently to cause a sensation and any number of protests. What is looked upon as all right in Ober Ammergau will be considered all wrong by a great many people in America.

## THE WHEAT CROP.

The prospect for a good price for wheat is an important element in casting the political horoscope. The Farmers' Alliance agitation grows out of the unrest and dissatisfaction of the farmers with their lot. If crops were bountiful and prices good every year there would be no occasion for the disquiet among our farmers, which finds expression in combinations to control the financial policy, the transportation facilities, and even the governmental powers of State and nation. The prospect, therefore, for a bountiful wheat crop at home and a short crop abroad encourages the farmer to believe that the surplus for sale by the United States, estimated at 165,000,000 bushels, will be readily sold, the farmer receiving a good price, payable in gold or its equivalent. This price applies not merely to the surplus exported but to such portion of the whole crop, estimated at 525,000,000 bushels, as may be sold at home as the price at which the surplus of any article is sold fixes the price of that commodity for home consumption as well as that sold abroad. Thus it will be seen that the wheat growers have the best show for a good price and large export that they have had for the past ten years. It has been estimated that the largest production of wheat in Europe for any year was 1,445,000,000 bushels, the average being about 1,250,000,000 bushels. This year it is estimated that the product will only be 1,115,000,000 bushels, showing a difference of 330,000,000 bushels below the highest product and 135,000,000 bushels less than the average.

India will this year produce less than her average, while the United States and Canada will considerably exceed their average. In Russia it is reported that early frost, hail and drought will inevitably bring such hunger and famine as has not been known for generations, and that the Government of that country is now considering means for the relief of its citizens. Thus the two great wheat rivals of the United States are handicapped in this year.

A fair inference from the whole situation is that our recent gold exports will come back to us, and that the prosperity of the Western wheat raiser will moderate the agitation of the free coinage of silver, the motive power of which agitation is a desire for any kind of money rather than none, and not a preference for bad money over good.

## MR. FOSTER'S MISTAKE.

Secretary Foster seems to have created a pretty lively hornet's nest for himself by his recent act of discharging the seven Knights of Labor from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The reason that was given out for this step on the part of Mr. Foster was that these men had objected to the presence of a negro girl in the branch of the Department to which they belonged, and had requested that she should be dismissed from the service of the Government. This was considered to be a sufficient outrage to justify in the Secretary's mind the removal of the names of the men involved, from the list of Government employees.

The truth is that Mr. Foster was seeking to win a cheap popularity with the negroes by taking so decided a position in this matter. He seized upon the opportunity to strengthen his party in Ohio by posing as a friend of the negro race, such a friend indeed that he is as quick to resent any affront offered to its members who happen to be under his immediate supervision as if he belonged to the race himself.

But, unluckily for himself, the Secretary fell into a very serious mistake in discharging these seven white men from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not being aware at the time that they were Knights of Labor. If he had been informed of this fact it may be taken for granted that they would still be in the service of the Bureau.

The colored girl of whom the complaint was made might not have been dismissed, but the Knights of Labor would still be filling their old positions. In pleasing the negro voters of Ohio by discharging these men for an alleged insult to a member of their race he deeply insulted the Knights of Labor organization in that State.

Mr. Powderly has interested himself in the question, and addressed an open letter to Mr. Foster in which he berates that official for his conduct in language so forcible and caustic that it has excited editorial remark throughout the United States. The Secretary is held up as having offered an affront of the grossest kind to the Knights of Labor organization.

This is the attitude in which Mr. Foster now stands before this organization throughout the country, and it may be safely presumed that the attitude is far from being agreeable to him. He has pleased the negroes, but he has offended the Knights, gaining nothing by the first and losing much by the second. The consciousness of this fact must plant a good many thorns in his bed.

## THE AGRICULTURAL BALLOON.

Now that the experiment of exploding balloons in the upper stratum of air has been successfully tried, the impression prevails that Jerry Rusk, of the Agricultural Department, can at any time order his agents in the different States to produce a shower whenever there is a demand for one on the part of the farmers. The very idea is a seductive one and well calculated to promote the popularity of the agricultural Secretary. So vast is the influence which Uncle Jerry can exercise over the minds of the agricultural classes of this country, if he has really discovered an efficient method of condensing the atmosphere into rain at will, that he may anticipate with unreserved confidence his elevation to the Presidency.

There are few conditions with which the farmers have to contend more injurious to their prosperity than a drought, which always tends to curtail their crops. The man who can introduce some means of preventing droughts will be considered a benefactor from one end of the United States to the other. His name will be blessed upon the ranches of Arizona, upon the open plains of Texas, the savannas of Florida and Georgia, in the tobacco fields of Virginia, the truck gardens of Jersey, the farms of New England, and in all of that country which stretches from the Ohio to the waters of the Pacific.

Jerry Rusk claims to be the man who is entitled to this universal benediction. All that is necessary to do, according to him, is to send up one of his agricultural balloons, explode it at the proper height and then quietly retire to the nearest shelter to await the down-pour that will certainly follow.

One important obstacle in the way of the successful operation of the balloon occurs to us. How are all the farmers of the single State of Virginia, for instance, to be supplied with this invaluable piece of mechanism? The rainfall from an explosion is purely local. Each farmer must have his own balloon. Who is to supply these innumerable balloons? The Government? That would signify an enormous outlay from the National Treasury. There are some seven million farmers in this country. This would mean seven millions of balloons, at the least, prepared at the people's expense, each balloon costing in material and in the manipulation not less than \$100, which would impose upon the Government an annual expense of over \$700,000,000. This would

necessitate a large increase in taxation, and, therefore, would lay an additional load upon the farmers.

In securing good crops through the agency of the explosive balloon, the farmers would find the additional amount of income from this source absorbed in meeting the increased burden of taxation. If, on the other hand, they themselves paid for the balloons, the expense thus entailed would cover what would be gained by having their crops well watered in a threatened drought.

However efficient the balloon method of producing rain may be, it is full of drawbacks to farmers who live in remote neighborhoods, and is attended with much personal risk in the manipulation. We would suggest to the Secretary that instead of recommending the use of the balloon when rain is needed by the farmers, he supply every district with a couple of cannons, as it seems to be an assured fact that firing of cannon produces rain if the firing is kept up long enough.

This method of condensing the air has at least the advantage of economy as compared with the balloon, because the cannon can be hauled a out from farm to farm, while the balloon when once exploded, leaves hardly a remnant behind. The martial sound of the cannon may also have a fine moral effect on the minds of the farmers, leading to a temporary version of their thoughts from their present causes of dissatisfaction.

## SETTING THE WORLD TO RIGHTS.

It is amiable as well as magnanimous to desire to see any infinitesimal fraction of this world the least bit better for our presence in it. But when we entertain the idea of setting the whole world to rights or even our own country, State and social circle, that is quite another thing. It is an ambition very likely to be punished by either a huff, or some stupendous exhibition of folly.

The moment any one reaches the verge of manhood and begins to think, the moment he entertains conceptions of what it is to be a man, and sets before himself standards and ideas of individual or social perfection, that moment he is struck with defects and disorders, personal or general, all around him. He sees nobody to be what he ought to be and everybody what he ought not to be. Then, for a while, he is tempted to be a misanthrope and thinks it a fine thing to despise the "common herd," as if he wasn't one of them. If he is a bold spirit he is apt to gather up the reins of his mind, concentrate his thoughts and energies in devotion to his ideal, and give himself to its service. Happy he, if in this he does not become a moral and social Quixote, and set out on his travels to fight everything he meets, only to be sent home a lunatic or a public nuisance.

When a great system of machinery gets to working out of gear, becomes noisy and looks as if it were going to pieces, it is most apt to be because it is not set plumb, because its foundations are not strong, its braces fail to hold firm, or its parts refuse to perform their individual office, and the way to get it back to right working is to establish the foundations, tighten the joints, and make it work effectively in every part. And so the cure for social disorder is for every man unambitiously, modestly and faithfully to do his duty in his place. Good, faithful citizens are not only the bone and sinew of the State, but the sure foundations of society. By fidelity in their callings, good, plain men become the standards and rules of right, and their simple walk and conversation becomes a light and encouragement to the people. So, without being the least aware of it, or having a thought of their obituaries, they pass through life, stay, strengthen and establish, and purify and elevate the social system.

The defeat of Parnell in last Monday's election in County Carlow is about the last nail in the political coffin of that brilliant but erratic individual. Had he respected public sentiment in the first place and voluntarily withdrawn from prominence when his entanglement with Mrs. O'Shea first became a public matter, he would possibly have eventually succeeded, and in time confidence in him would have been restored. But when he so egotistically took the position that his leadership was necessary to his party, and that he could not be dispensed with, his downfall was doomed. Had he not been so blinded by self-conceit he would have recognized this as plainly as did every one else.

## Pension Inquiry.

[South Boston Times.]

Not three years, but almost ten times three years have rolled away, and we are paying, still paying, and forever paying our war indemnity, without any stated sum agreed upon. In fact, the numerical table had no figures large enough to designate the sum the North intends the South shall pay as her war indemnity, and so it was not stated. Yet the enormous tariff duties, resting upon agricultural consumers, furnish the gross basis of our enormous tax, alone yielding a mammoth sum, dumped periodically into the pockets of the pensioners of the Government, among whom there exists not one man from the section paying the enormous tax, not one single man to represent the section, all poured into the pockets of Northern men, and by the use of the forced loan from the bank note trust fund, the omission of accrued interest and striking out claims which may never be presented for payment. Secretary Foster pretends to have a cash balance of nearly fifty millions. This method of financing the National Treasury to the verge of bankruptcy. The Billion Congress and the Administration have been scattered a ruin plus of over one hundred millions; have made a forced loan of fifty odd millions from a sacred trust fund, have increased taxes on most of the actual necessities of life, and have brought the National Treasury to the verge of bankruptcy. The Billion Congress and the Administration have been in the process of prodigates.

## Secretary Foster.

[Philadelphia Times.]

"For some years past and even as late as one year ago the Government had to pay a premium of 10 to 25 per cent. for medium bonds to get the large surplus in the treasury out into business channels. This year the Government has a small loan of fifty millions maturing in September, and the Treasury is utterly unable to redeem that loan at par, even after making a forced loan of quite as large a sum from the trust fund for the redemption of bank notes. By all the long and short of it, the Government is in a position to present the condition of the Treasury is literally bankrupt now but the practically unavailable assets of balance in banks for Government disbursing agents, of subsidiary silver coin and the fund for defaced notes are grouped as available cash in the Treasury statement, and by the use of the forced loan from the bank note trust fund, the omission of accrued interest and striking out claims which may never be presented for payment. Secretary Foster pretends to have a cash balance of nearly fifty millions. This method of financing the National Treasury to the verge of bankruptcy. The Billion Congress and the Administration have been in the process of prodigates."

## SECY. BLAINE GROWING WEAK.

The Premier Determined Not to Surrender Without a Fierce Struggle.

## GUYANDOTTE SUSTAINS AN ACCIDENT.

Coroner Levy Will Investigate the Record Made of Electrocuting at Sing Sing—New York News.

NEW YORK BUREAU, RICHMOND TIMES, July 11, 1891.

A cargo of Sumatra tobacco was entered at the custom-house to-day, the invoice value of which was \$22,000. As there is a specific duty of \$2 per pound on this tobacco the duties assessed on the invoice were \$44,000, or about 300 per cent.

TO INVESTIGATE THE ELECTROCUTION.

Coroner Levy will order the body of Smiler, the Salvation Army murderer, who was electrocuted at Sing Sing on Tuesday morning last, to be exhumed from the grave in Woodlawn cemetery. He will summon a jury and subpoena witnesses. He will probe the execution to the bottom and compel those who were present to testify to what went on in that secret chamber of death and find out what Dr. Daniels, of Buffalo, meant when he said: "Were I not bound by my promise I could tell you a long story, it would be a startling one."

Tonight's special says that Secretary Blaine was not so well to-day. The weather has grown intensely hot and sultry for far Harbor. Mr. Blaine appeared quite weak when the phone started and lay back in the carriage quite helpless, but when the carriage reached the beach he revived somewhat. After driving for a few rods on the home drive he sank again weak and exhausted among the cushions. He is so utterly and nervously weak that the least exertion on his part makes him intensely ill. It is noticeable in the lines of his face when he talks, if only for a short time, the lines are drawn tight as if he were under great strain. He will not give in himself that he is ill, but continues to talk even after his voice can hardly be heard. He has declined to take any rest, and has driven a distance of 15 miles without a struggle. His physicians encourage him in this line, saying that the air here will revive him and get him well before he realizes how sick he really is.

AN ACCIDENT TO THE GUYANDOTTE.

The steamer Guyandotte of the Old Dominion line arrived in this city to-day from Virginia ports with some plates on her bow stove in. At 1:30 o'clock on the morning of July 11, the Guyandotte, under the command of Captain Lemington, bound out from Norfolk for Colon. The two vessels ran into each other, the bows of both ships being stove in. The collision caused some excitement on the Guyandotte. The Lemington put back to Norfolk. The Guyandotte will be repaired here.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

The talk about the Richmond and Danville being a borrower has brought out a statement that the company has all of the money that it can possibly need, and that nearly all of the interest and rentals payable within the next three months has been paid.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN FIREBOY.

Brooklynites, on account of their recent experiences, are apt to become terror-stricken nowadays whenever an incendiary fire occurs. A disastrous attempt early this morning to fire a flat-house leads to a suspicion that another Brooklyn fireboy is about to be convicted. The convicted is at work. Rubbish, fat and kerosene soaked rags were used on the first and second floors, the fires were lighted in the early morning when all the tenants were asleep. No clue as yet to the perpetrator of the deed. A watchful lady prior to these already by discovering it in time to save the inmates.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

Seven regular passenger steamships sail for Europe to-day, taking more than 3,000 passengers. The most distinguished people on the Arizona were Father Ignatius, the Protestant monk, of Launthony Abbey, and his suite.

The Arizona also carried several parties of Western tourists and a large party from the South, under the guidance of Dr. Barrett, of Georgia.

James J. O'Kelly and William Redmond, the Parnellite members of Parliament, who have been in this country for nearly three months past trying to work up a boom for Parnell, were also on board.

DR. PHILLIPS BROTHERS' ELECTION ASCRIBED.

A majority of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church have voted in favor of the confirmation of the Rev. Phillips Brooks as Bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts. The exact number of votes for and against him is not known here yet. He received at least 31 out of 67. Dr. Brooks was elected Bishop on April 30. It took over a month to get the approval of a majority of the standing committees of the different dioceses, and then it took the Bishops. When Bishop Williams, the presiding Bishop of the Church, receives word from the diocese of Massachusetts that preparations have been made for the consecration of Bishop Brooks, he will appoint three Bishops to officiate at the ceremony.

MISS STERLING WANTS \$30,000.

Miss Mabel Sterling, the pretty young actress, who was requested to give a performance and leave the Manhattan Beach Hotel on June 21st, began suit yesterday through her attorneys, Howe & Hummel, against Simon Leland, the clerk of the hotel, for defamation of character. The damages are set at \$30,000.

The point Miss Sterling makes is that the clerk told her to ride a before a large number of men, injuring her good name and fame and further causing his cruel utterances to be published "in a paper known as the New York Herald, published in the city of New York and extensively circulated throughout the United States of America and the world."

In conclusion Miss Sterling says that in consequence of these "false, malicious and defamatory actions of defendants" she has "suffered great pain and anguish of mind, was made sick and sore and sustained damages to the sum of \$50,000 and costs."

FIGHTING FOR "LOBBY" BENEVOLENCE.

"Lord" Walter S. Benezof is detained here another day in order that Judge Trust, of the Supreme Court, may pass upon the legality of the "lobby" papers, signed by Governor Hunt for his return to Rome, Ga.

Lawyer Wade raised the point that the prisoner had not been identified as the person specified in the requisition and that he could not be extradited for being a "common cheat and swindler," as that was not a crime in this State as it was in Georgia.

Assistant District Attorney Welch urged that the Court had power to go behind the warrant of the Governor and that if the counsel thought the evidence was insufficient to warrant the signing of the extradition papers, it was his duty to appeal to the Governor to review his own action.

The judge reserved his decision.

WALL STREET NOTES.

No gold was exported to-day—the first Saturday for a long time of which this could be said.

In view of the very low rates of exchange and the active movement of grain the street is convinced that the outflow of gold has ended.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,195,000 bales, of which 1,661,193 bales are American, against 1,496,927 bales and \$70,627 bales respectively last year. The receipts of all the interior tows are 7,386 bales; receipts of plantations, 30 bales; crop in sight, 8,502,285.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

This morning the body of Thomas Kenny, aged thirty-five, residence unknown, was found at the mouth of the Twenty-third street sewer in East River. He is supposed to have been the man who committed suicide by jumping into the mahale on East Twenty-sixth street. The body was taken to the morgue.

A special from Tacoma, Washington, says: Editor Rader, of the Montezano Democrat, who has just returned from a trip to the scene of the mining troubles, declares that the troubles arise from a political scheme of the Oregon Improvement Company. That company has been importing all negro miners, and will continue to import them until there will be at least 2,000 of them qualified to vote in the general election in the fall of 1892.

The Federal census gives Albany 96,640. The new census gives an increase of 3,804 over Porter's census.

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814 EAST MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA. (jy12-su, w, fr)

**WE HAVE THE GOODS**

That will please you. We have some Big Drives in Fine Teas. In fancy goods we can please the most fastidious. Sardines, endless varieties. Potted Meats, Anchovies, Truffles, Salad Olives, Pitted Olives, Lime Juice, Cordial, Imported Guava Jelly, Weisbaden Preserves, etc.

**YOU HAVE THE MONEY**

To expend for these goods, no matter where you buy them, and when we can save you from 10 to 20 per cent. on them.

**WHY NOT GIVE US A TRIAL?**

**GEORGE A. HUNDLEY,**

HEADQUARTERS FOR Fancy and Staple Groceries and Fine Liquors.

528 E. Broad St., Phone 380. (jy12-su, w, fr)

**MEETINGS.**

OFFICE RICHMOND AND CHESAPEAKE R. R. CO., RICHMOND, VA., July 11, 1891.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Richmond and Chesapeake Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 101 east Main street, Richmond, Va., at 5 o'clock P. M., the 12th day of August, 1891, at 5 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors, M. B. POITIAUX, Secretary. (jy12-su, w